

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 42. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington—
October 1st 1815 which, if not taken out be-
fore three months, will be sent to the Gen-
eral Post Office as dead letters.

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will
please to say they are advertised.

Ainess Elizabeth
Alsop Rebecca
Adrain John
Adrain Robt.
Alexander Robt.
Alexander Dr. Wm.
Alexander Wilson
Allen Spencer
Awberry Harry
Adair Alexander

Boyce John 2
Boyce William 2
Brotherton David
Bowles Isaac
Belt Higginson
Bailey Eliza
Boone Samuel
Benning James
Bruce Waddle
Barker Nancy
Barbee Nathaniel
Brashear Walter 3
Banks Henry
Boggs Isaac
Baker Isaac L.
Blackwell Robt.
Browne Robt.
Brannan John
Bourne Sarah 2
Bricus Nancy
Barker John
Bird Thomas
Beatty Robt.
Berry Benjamin
Bledsoe Jesse
Beamish Dr.
Bobb John
Bell Eunice

Champney Mr. T.
Cabell Edward
Crider Henry 2
Carr Charles
Campbell Martha
Cathcart Gabriel
Cox Moses
Clarke Mrs.
Carroll Maj. Gen.
Chinn Sarah
Callins James
Creath Jacob
Campbell Eliza 2
Carroll Thomas
Cummings Col.
Comor Francis
Call Daniel
Campbell Isabella
Chamber Thomas

Dukemineer John
Dishman John 2
Dishman Elizabeth
Davis Fielding 2
Dunlap William
Davis Thomas 8.
Dodge David
Dowden William
Dyer Samuel 2
Dixon Thomas
Dunn Andrew
Dowling Mrs.
Drake Nathan
Donnelly James 2
Drake Abalom
Duffy William

Ennis John 2
Easton Augustine
Eades Thomas
Evans Ann
Elder Matthew 3

Fraude Wm
Fryatt Edmund
Fritzlan John
Fishback John
Fleming James

Glover Thomas
Monsieur Girard 3
Gordon Thomas
Gregg James
Guilford Nathan 4
Gatewood Eliza
Gatewood R. A.
Gray Hilary 2
Gray Wm. S. 2
Gourges Adele
Garner Eliza
Graham John
Gibbons Robert
Gatewood Hugh

Helm Henry P 3
Halstead Daniel
Harry Wm
Hamilton John
Hobbs Jacob 2
Hendrix Aron
Henderson Charles
Haythorn James
Hooker Nancy
Hilton Thomas
Hawkins Abm
Hamilton Richd
Hillix James
Hull Jacob
Hancock John
Herron James
Higgins John S
Howe John
Huse Thomas
Holmes John 2
Haller Benjamin
Hamilton Wm
Hodges Henry
Hord Nancy
Hunt Seth
Higgins Eliza

Ingles John S
Jamison Peggy M
Jeter Lyrtleton

Johnson Benjamin
Jamison Hiram
Jett Francis
Innes Harry
Jeron Noah
King James 2
Kice John

Lorman James
Lee James C
Lawson John 2
Lawell Peter
Lingenfelder George 2
Lowman John
Lee Jacob
Lay George
Lewis Maryann
Lewis Henry L B
Little John
Long Elias
Lemon Ann
Locke Andrew 2

Maxwell James
Mayes Matthew
Maunsone Amzi
Montgomery James
Miller Benjamin
Moreland Samuel
Moore Peter
Martin Charles
Martin Charles T
Morgan Nathan
Mason C M
Martin John
Butler Wm. O. 5
Butler Richard
Bryan John Jr.
Beasley Nancy
Barbee Clarissa
Bourne Ambrose
Brown Sally
Bannon Jane Ann
Berryman Gilson
Baker Leonard
Baker Asa
Bradley Leonard K
Brown Geo. W. 2
Bullock Waller
Buckner Henry
Beavens Francis
Buntin Hampden
Bullock Edmund 2
Butler Anthony
Ball Edmund
Burrows George
Bird Abraham
Bell Eunice

M'Kee Samuel
M'Gov Joseph
M'Koy Mary
M'Call James B
M'Call Thomas
M'Call James B
M'Donald George
M'Donald Col
M'Kinnie John 2
M'Kinney James G
M'Clenaghan R H
Nicholas Carey 2
Nickel Thomas
Nelson Ann
Nuckles George

O'Neill Francis
Prentice Thomas
Patrick Dr. Alexr
Patrick Charles
Preston Elizabeth
Proctor John
Pettit Nathaniel
Prather Benjamin
Prather Aaron
Poundexter Wm
Pearson Edmund
Pendergrast Offen
Pierce Wm
Price John

Rucker Wm
Roylston James
Richardson John 2
Rector Elias
Reiley Benj
Robins John
Richardson James
Ries Edward
Roach Richard
Rawlins Owen
Rickett James
Richardson Samuel
Rice John
Redman man Mary
Rickey Lambert 3

Scott Samuel
Scott Thomas
Scott Robert 2
Scott Joel
Smith Sign
Smith Jesse 6
Smyth James
Summers William
Summers John
Strange Lucy
Stewart Samuel
Stewart Adam
Stewart James
Sapp Matthew
Sodousky Jacob
Shely Benjamin
Sanderson Wm.
Stanton William
Springer Francis
Sousbery John
Shaw John P.
Satterwhite Wm. F.
Satterwhite James
The Solicitor General
of the Superior Court
of Kentucky.

Tompkins Guynn R.
Tarr John
Taylor George
Thomas Benedict
Thursday Edward
Thomas Ann
Tennery George F.
Taylor Easther
Thompson Wm.
Turman John
Tennison Joseph
Tompkins Jane

Talob Benjamin
Thomas Thompson
Thornton Harry L.
Thursby Edward
Turney David
Thomas Catlet
Toler Hopeful
Taylor John M.
Turner Edward
Toadwine William
Turner Diana A. A
Trimble Wm. A. 2

Vandyke John
Vanner Samuel
Vigus Jordan
Wallace Samuel M. 2
Wright John
Weikert Jacob
Webber George A.
Warre Nicholas 2
Ware Polly A 3
Ware Mary A 2
Washington John
Williams Thomas
Wyatt Walter
Williams Margaret
Winston Samuel
Wilgus Asa
Witmyers Fredk.
Wentworth Lucy
Warner William
Williams Wm. B. 2

Wain John
Williams Isaac
Wilkinson Joseph
Wilson Samuel Y.
Wills B. Wills
Welpheg Peter
Ware John
Worley J. & C.
Walters Jacob
Wilson Russel
Wirt John
Winell Wm.
Winn (Bowers negro)
Wains John
Wain Abel
Weaver Jacob
Wagner Wm.

Ward Jane
Watt Mary
Warrens Thomas
Witherspoon Dr 2
Winfrey John
Whitsett William
Ware James
Ward Elizabeth
Warham Hiram
Walsh Robert 5
West Joseph

Young Andrew
Young Leaveng
Young Stephen
40

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending
their flocks of sheep to a greater number than
can be kept on their own farms—and propose
to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on
the following highly advantageous terms, viz:
to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of
the best quality, and a number of Common
Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in
a flock. The wool of said flock and their in-
crease, must be equally divided annually—as
also the weathers that may come of said flock,
if performed by either party: the remainder,
of the increase, together with the original stock,
to be retained five years; at the expiration of
which term, all the remaining original stock
must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so
many of the lowest grade of increase, as will
make good the number of the original stock.
The residue of said flock to be equally divided
between the parties. By the foregoing, it may
be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be
amply compensated for the expenses of said
flock by the annual supply of wool—and that
the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce
him a very large profit. Although the price
of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can
be no doubt but a regular demand must soon
be experienced, not only for our own manu-
factures, but for the European markets, and
at such prices as will greatly encourage the
increase of flocks in this country. The sub-
scribers have incurred considerable trouble
and expense in obtaining information from
Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and
the state of the markets for wool; and from
actual experiments made by breeders of Meri-
no sheep in Europe and America, there is
ground abundant proof of the great advantage
of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled
sheep in all countries. Referring to actual
sales made in London for twenty years last
past, and for a few years last past in America,
it may be found, that the comparative value
of various descriptions of wool, corresponding
with the qualities of the various grades of
Merino wool of this country, are nearly as
follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino
wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded
Merino wool may be estimated at the value of
one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—
two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one
quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool
showing that Merino wool is four times as val-
uable as comm. wool, and that the interme-
diate grades are nearly in the same proportion
valuable. No considerable sales of American
wool having been made this year in any part of
the United States, it cannot at present be as-
certained at what prices sales will be effected,
or what is the present value of wool. So soon
as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers
will purchase Merino wool, and mixed quali-
ties from flocks of sheep that have originated
or have been crossed with their Merino stock,
and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for
the same quality of wool in any part of Ameri-
ca. It has been ascertained by many breeders
of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Meri-
no sheep are more easily kept, and better
suited to our climate than the common sheep
of our country—also, produce much larger,
as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good
for mutton; therefore, there can remain no
doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding
from the Merino stock. The objections hereto-
fore made to breeding from this stock, on
account of the great expense of purchasing
need no longer exist, as by the foregoing
proposition, every farmer can avail himself of
the advantages offered of procuring the best
breed of sheep in America, without any ad-
vance of money, and on terms that cannot fail
to produce him ample profit for his expendi-
tures, and do much good for the country.—
PROPOSALS will be received until 5000
sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on
shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for
the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon
terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep
than last year. They will also sell a few
Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made
before the season is past for putting out the
same. That no question may arise in regard
to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers
will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior
to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in
America. The subscribers are happy to state,
for the information of those interested in
breeding Merino sheep, from their own ex-
perience and observation, that the Merino sheep
of America, and particularly in this section of
the country, are far superior in size, quality
and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and
that the sheep immediately produced from
those imported, are larger and more healthy,
and in every respect more valuable than the
stock from which they sprang. Persons living
at a distance, and unknown to the sub-
scribers, must accompany their applications
for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of
their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-4

New Jewelry, &c.
Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,
about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY,
on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment
of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also,
LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS,
BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to
be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever
sold in this place. The above articles will be sold
wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for
cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above
articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece,
will find it to their advantage to call and view the a-
bove articles at their store, on Main street.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 5th, 1815.

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DA-
VID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Pla-
ting Establishment, the business in future will
be carried on under the firm of Woodruff &
Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders
will be thankfully received and punctually at-
tended to by
WOODRUFF & SAYRE.
Lexington, July 28th, 1815.

TEN DOLLARS.

Paid at the conclusion of the drawing,

WILL GAIN

8,000.

NELSON TURNER'S

SCHEME OF CHANCES,

For the Distribution of the Property,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING ON

Wednesday, 22d November Next,

IN LEXINGTON.

The drawing will continue four days, and
five hundred tickets will be drawn each day,
which will make the whole amount of tickets.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexing-
ton, valued at \$ 8,000
This Lot has a Brick-house of three
stories, containing two tenements
elegantly finished, situated on the
corner of Short and Mill streets,
lately owned by Sanders and By-
waters, and opposite the late resi-
dence of Col. George Trotter, near
the Branch Bank.
2d—Forty Acres of Land valued at 30
dollars per acre, 1,200
3d & 4th—35 Acres of Land each, val-
ued at 30 dollars per acre, 2,100
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10—Each 5 Acres of
Land, valued at 30 dollars per acre, 2,700
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20—
Each ten Acres of Land, valued at
30 dollars per acre, 3,000
21 to 80—Five Dollars each, 300
81 to 180—Four Dollars each, 400
181 to 420—Three Dollars each, 720
421 to 2000—One Dollar each, 1,580

RECAPITULATION.

1 prize of - - -	8,000	- - -	8,000
1 do of - - -	1,200	- - -	1,200
2 do of - - -	1,050	- - -	2,100
6 do of - - -	450	- - -	2,700
10 do of - - -	300	- - -	3,000
60 do of - - -	5	- - -	300
100 do of - - -	4	- - -	400
240 do of - - -	3	- - -	720
1580 do of - - -	1	- - -	1,580

2,000 Shares at 10 dollars each, 20,000

Good titles are guaranteed to the above
property and possession given to all that may
not be under rent immediately after the draw-
ing is over; and the others at the expiration of
the year, with the rents due thereon to those
who draw those under rent. The Cash prizes
will be paid 60 days after the conclusion of
the drawing.

The greater part of the tickets are sold;
the proprietor is desirous of disposing of the
balance previous to the commencement of the
drawing. Tickets to be had at Mr. Lemmon's
store Lexington.

The following gentlemen will superintend
the drawing as managers—William W. Worley,
Benjamin Stout, John Dishman, Charles Hum-
phreys, Daniel Bradford, Daniel M. Payne.
Should any unforeseen accident take place to
prevent the attendance of all the above named
managers, those that do attend will appoint
others to officiate during the absence of those
in the place of whom they were appointed.

Printers of the following places are request-
ed to insert the above advertisement once and
forward their accounts to the subscriber, viz
Paris, Frankfurt, Winchester, Richmond, Geo-
town, Shelbyville, Bardonia and Louisville.

NELSON TURNER.
Lexington Sept. 1815. —39.

\$10 WILL GAIN 3000 !!

I. & E. Woodruff,

Owning some valuable real estate, which they are
desirous of disposing of, for the purpose of en-
abling them to carry on their business more ex-
tensively, offer the following

SCHEME

FOR THAT PURPOSE:

1 Capital Prize—an elegant Building Lot,
at the corner of Short street and Me-
chanick's street, having a front on the
former of 66 feet, and on the latter of
150 feet, \$ 3,000
1 Capital Prize—one Lot adjoining the u-
bove, containing 130 feet on Mecha-
nick's street, extending back 66 feet, 1,500
1 Capital Prize—a Corner Lot, 66 feet on
Second street, and 95 on Mechanick's
street, with a framed dwelling-house, 1,500
1 Capital Prize—a Lot on Water street,
49 1-2 feet front, 300
10 Prizes—an elegant Saddle and Bridle,
each 40 dollars, 400
6 do one pair Andirons, Shovel and Tongs
and Jam Hooks, each 35 dollars, 210
6 do do do each 25 dollars, 150
6 do one elegant Gold Watch Chain, each
30 dollars, 180
6 do ditto each 20 dollars 120
12 do one elegant Gold Watch Key, with
Cornelian Seal, each 10 dollars, 120
12 do one do do do Seal, each
10 dollars, 120
24 do one elegant Bridle, each 12 dollars
50 cents, 300
10 do 1 pair elegant Stirrup Irons, each 10
dollars, 100
704 do a Pamphlet worth 12 1-2 cents, —

800 800 Tickets at \$10, is \$8,000 \$ 8,000
The first drawn ticket on the last day's drawing
will be entitled to the capital prize of three thousand
dollars, together with such other prize as may be
drawn against its number. All the other prizes to
be footing. The drawing will commence on Sa-
turday the 29th October, when there will be drawn
200 tickets, and continued on the Monday, Tues-
day, and Wednesday following, 200 each day, which
will complete the whole drawing, conducted by
Daniel Bradford, under the direction of
Messrs. THOMAS JANUARY,
THOMAS BODLEY, MANAGERS.
DANIEL HALSTEAD,
Lexington, Sept. 22, 1815. 39-9

For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKY—Inquire of
DOWNING & GRANT.

October 7. 41-4

N. NORRIS & BROOK.

No. 230 Market-Street, Baltimore,
HAVE imported by the ships Morgiana, Rising
Sun and Merchant, from Liverpool, and Boston
and London, a general and extensive assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.

Brass & Japaned Wares,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Anvils and Vices,
Gilt and plated coat and vest Buttons,
Knives and Forks, pen and pocket Knives,
Iron Rims, Tilt and Cupboard Locks,
Stock Locks and Butt Hinges,
Plated and Tin'd Saddlery,
Genuine Crawley Steel,
Brass Commodities, Hinges and Handles,
Curry Combs, Files, &c. &c.
which they offer for sale at low prices, on liberal
terms. 45-4

Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House re-
cently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near
the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.
He will continue to practice Medicine & Sur-
gery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39th September 23d, 1815.

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal en-
couragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his
Dancing School will be opened this season, at Mr.
Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main
Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next,
when he proposes to teach the following dances to
those persons who will honor him with their patron-
age:—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions,
German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Alle-
mandes, the Gavotte of Vestris, and the much ad-
mired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will
also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of be-
ing instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Gi-
ron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.
An evening school will be opened for a limited
number of gentlemen, if application immediately be
made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY and MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grate-
ful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt at-
tention.—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply
of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order.
JOHN BRYAN.

October 7.

EASY SADDLES.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in the saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
sentiment I believe exists among them, in favour
of their superiority.—The invention is equally as ap-
plicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
ease for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.
I have taken the necessary steps to secure a
patent for this invention, and expect that no gen-
tleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan.
J. B.

FOR SALE,

A NEW LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

Brick Dwelling House,

IN Lexington, at the corner of Market and Me-
chanick streets, 28 feet by 38 feet, two stories high,
ten feet in the clear; seven rooms above the cellar,
five of them eighteen feet square, four fire places,
two lodging rooms, three rooms in the cellar, one
with a fire place, plastered and paved, all complete
—the whole building finished in a handsome and
elegant manner. The Lot is 50 feet on Market-
street and 97 feet on Mechanick-street, to a ten
foot alley. Those who wish to purchase, will view
the property. The terms will be low and advan-
tageous to the purchaser. One-third of the pur-
chase money at short sight, and the balance at one
and two years. For terms apply to Bushrod Bos-
well, or to the subscriber four miles from Lexington.
JOHN STARKS.
September 30, 1815. 40-3

For Sale,

EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE

Flax Seed Oil,

SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar
Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill
opposite the Seminary Lot. W. H. TEGARDEN.
Sept. 23, 1815. 39-

Jessamine County, Set

TAKEN up by Thomas Reynolds of said county,
near Goggins' Ferry, a HAY MARE, 4 years old,
a small star in her face, about 12 hands high, neither
dock'd nor branded; appraised to \$5 before me
the 18th day of July, 1815. JOHN PERRY.
A copy. Attest,
SAM'L H. WOODSON, C. L. K. 41-3

Jessamine County, Set.

TAKEN up by Samuel Renfro in said
County, a Brown Mare, about 5 feet high, 8
years old, a small saddle spot on her right
side, a small Star in her face, a blemish in her
right eye; appraised to 30 dollars before me
the 3th day of July, 1815.
JOHN PERRY.

A Copy. Attest,
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, C. L. K. 40-3

BATTLE OF THE MOSKWA.

From the Edinburgh Review of Labaume's Narrative of the Campaign in Russia.

The action commenced precisely at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th; and the chief object of contest, where our author was stationed, was a redoubt in the centre of the position. This redoubt was attacked and carried by the French, after a tremendous loss. It was then stormed by the Russians, under the fire of 800 pieces of cannon, and they were advancing to strike a decisive blow against the French centre, when their progress was arrested by general Friand, who with a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, carried death and destruction into their ranks. The interesting narrative of our author thus proceeds:

"The Viceroy seized this decisive moment, and flying to the right ordered a simultaneous attack of the grand redoubt, by the first, third and fourteenth divisions. Having arranged all three in order of battle, these troops advanced with cool intrepidity. They approached even the entrenchments of the enemy, when a sudden discharge of grape-shot from the whole of their artillery spread destruction through our ranks. Our troops were staggered at this fatal reception; but the prince knew how to reanimate their spirits; by calling to the recollection of each regiment the circumstances in which they had formerly covered themselves with glory. To one he said, 'Preserve that courage which has gained you the title of invincible'; to another, 'Remember your reputation depends on this day'; then turning towards the 9th of the line, he said to them with emotion, 'Brave soldiers, remember you were with me at Wagram, when we broke the enemy's centre. By these words and, still more by his example, he inflamed the valor of his troops to such a degree, that, shouting with joy, they again marched with ardor to the redoubt. His highness riding along the line, arranged the attack with the utmost coolness, and led it himself at the head of Broussier's division. At the same instant a division of cuirassiers, from the centre of the army, rushed on the redoubt, and offered to our astonished sight a grand and sublime spectacle. The whole eminence, which overhung us, appeared in an instant a mass of moving iron: the glitter of the arms, and the rays of the sun reflected from the helmets and the cuirasses of the dragoons, mingled with the flames of the cannon that on every side vomited forth death, gave to the redoubt the appearance of a volcano in the midst of the army."

"The enemy's infantry, placed near this point, behind a ravine, kept up so destructive a fire on our cuirassiers, that they were obliged immediately to retire. Our infantry took their place; and turning the redoubt to the right and left, recommenced a furious combat with the Russians, whose efforts rivalled our own."

"The viceroy and his staff in spite of the enemy's tremendous fire, remained at the head of Broussier's division followed by the 13th and 30th regiments. They advanced on the redoubt and entered it by the breast work, massacred on their pieces, the cannoneers that served them. Prince Kutusoff, who had witnessed the attack immediately ordered the cuirassiers of the guard to advance and endeavour to retake the position. These were the best of the cavalry. The shock between their cuirassiers and ours was therefore terrible; and one may judge of the fury with which both parties fought, when the enemy, in quitting the field, left it completely covered with dead."

"The interior of the redoubt presented a horrid picture. The dead were heaped on one another. The feeble cries of the wounded were scarcely heard amid the surrounding tumult. Arms of every description were scattered over the field of battle. The parapets, half demolished, had their embrasures entirely destroyed. Their places were distinguished only by the cannon, the greatest part of which were dismounted and separated from the broken carriages. In the midst of this scene of carnage, I discovered the body of a Russian cannoneer, decorated with three crosses. In one hand he held a broken sword, and with the other firmly grasped the carriage of the gun at which he had so gallantly fought."

All the Russian soldiers in the redoubt chose rather to perish than to yield. The general who commanded them, would have shared their fate, if his valor had not saved his life. This brave soldier had sworn to die at his post, and he would have kept his oath. Seeing all his companions dead around him, he endeavored to precipitate himself on our swords; and he would inevitably have met his death, had not the honor of taking such a prisoner arrested the cruelty of the soldiers. The viceroy received him with kindness, and committed him to the care of Col. Asselin, who conducted him to the Emperor. p. 139—142.

The Russians having evacuated their position during the night, the field of battle was immediately occupied by the French; and never perhaps did any human eye behold such a spectacle of misery and slaughter. The ground for about the space of a square league, was literally covered with dead and wounded. In many places the bursting of shells had promiscuously heaped together men and horses. The fire of the howitzers had been so destructive, that heaps of

bodies lay scattered over the plain; and where the ground was not encumbered with the slain, it was covered with broken lances, muskets, helmets, cuirasses, or with grape shot and bullets, as numerous as hail stones after a violent storm. "But the most horrid spectacle (continues our author) was the interior of the ravines where almost all the wounded, who were, able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge to avoid further injury. These miserable wretches heaped one upon another, and swimming in their blood, uttered the most heart-rending groans. They frequently invoked death with piercing cries, and eagerly besought us to put an end to their agonies." Such are some of the details of this glorious battle, which we lay before our readers not for the purpose of shocking their feelings, but because we think they serve to place what is called military glory in its true light—and thus in some measure, to correct those false impressions under which mankind have been in all ages, so much blinded to the true nature of the warrior's exploits. They would answer a still greater purpose, if they would tend to soften the hearts of those cold and calculating politicians, who make war, without any consideration of its miseries, and regard the plea of humanity as a vulgar commonplace, altogether unfit to be taken into the account of their magnanimous deliberations.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

Just as our paper was, yesterday, going to press, we were favored with the very important note of Prince Talleyrand to the Minister of the allied powers. The interesting character of this note and the doubts which are expressed of its authenticity induce us to give it another insertion and accompany it with a statement of all we know concerning it.

The note, in French, was received by a respectable merchant of this city, inclosed in a letter from his correspondent at Rochelle, dated 19th August, by the schooner Sally, from Nantz. The gentleman at Rochelle received the note of prince Talleyrand from the prefect of his department, who told him that it had been sent in a circular form to all the prefects in France. At the bottom of the enclosed note is a memorandum to this effect:—"A favorable answer has been received from the allied powers." This memorandum probably relates to the point of time at which the letter is dated, August 19.

Other letters received in this city state, that there are 4000 Prussians in Nantz, and the inhabitants have sent all the young ladies out of the city.—D. Press.

IMPORTANT NOTE.

[Translated from the Democratic Press.] Note delivered by Prince Talleyrand to the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

The conduct of the allied armies will soon reduce my people to the necessity of arming against them as has been done in Spain. Were I younger I would put myself at their head, but if age and my infirmities prevent me from doing it, I will not at any rate co-operate in the calamities under which they groan, & if I cannot mitigate them, I am determined to ask an asylum of the king of Spain.

Let those who even after the capture of the Man, against whom alone, they have declared war, continue to treat my people as enemies, and consequently me as such, attempt my liberty if they think proper—they are the masters—I prefer living in a prison to remaining here a passive spectator of the sufferings of my children.

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.

Decatur in his passage up the Mediterranean, sent his boats into the bay of Gibraltar, and by some means procured 200 British seamen; an account of this being sent by the governor to Lord Exmouth, his lordship demanded their restoration, which being refused, he blockaded the American squadron at Carthage! [Whiz, d—m me!]—Aurora.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The Revolutionists of the United Provinces of Rio la Plata, have passed a number of popular resolutions. Whether they are founded on principle and sincerity, or are merely intended to answer the purpose of a moment, or have but a partial direction, time may shew. The resolutions are as follows:

1. Declaring all blacks free as soon as they land in the provinces.
2. Declaring all Indians free, and exempting them from tribute.
3. Abolishing the inquisition.
4. Abolishing torture.
5. Abolishing titles of nobility.
6. Declaring that preferments shall be only according to merit.
7. Allowing the exportation of gold and silver.
8. Establishing a register of merchants. None but those registered can be consignees. A consignee shall not charge less than four per cent. on sales, and two on purchases, on penalty of being struck from the register.
9. Allowing foreigners to search for ores and mines—to claim such as they may discover—to work them—to buy or lease mines, mills, &c. the same as native citizens—to enjoy their own religion.—Quicksilver is declared free.

The bishop of Salta has been imprisoned for using his clerical influence against the revolutionists.

Accounts of a very recent date have been received, that the revolutionists at

Carthage, have surrendered that place to the royal troops without opposition.

It is understood that another expedition has been ordered against the revolutionists of South America, in which 25,000 troops were to be employed; and that several ships of the line which were at Port Mahon, were to convoy the expedition. The Algerines had required a large sum of money of Spain, threatening hostilities if it was not paid. A part of the money was collected at Cadiz.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US."

The existing state of things, as well as the "prospect before us," is most happy for the American people. THE REPUBLIC, REPOSING ON THE LAURELS OF A GLORIOUS WAR, GATHERS THE RICH HARVEST OF AN HONORABLE PEACE. Every where the sound of the axe is heard opening the forest to the sun, and claiming for agriculture the range of the Buffalo.—Our cities grow and towns rise up as by magic; commerce expands her proud sails in safety, and the "striped bunting" floats with majesty over every sea. The busy hum of ten thousand wheels fills our seaports and the sound of the spindle and the loom succeeds the yell of the savage or screech of the night owl in the late wilderness of the interior. The lord of the soil, who recently deserted the plough to meet the enemies of his country on its threshold, and dispute the possession, has returned in quiet to his fields exulting that the republic lives, and in honor! The hardy hunter whose deadly rifle lately brought the fiend to the earth, has resumed his former life, and, in the trackless forest, employs the same weapon with unerring aim, to stop the fleet deer in his course. Plenty crowns the works of peace with abundance, and scatters from her cornucopia all the good things of this life, with prodigal bounty. A high and honorable feeling generally prevails, and the people begin to assume, more and more, a NATIONAL CHARACTER; and to look at home for the only means, under Divine goodness, of preserving their religion and liberty, with all the blessings that flow from their unrestricted enjoyment. The "bulwark" of these is in the sanctity of their principles and the virtue and value of those who profess to love them; and need no guarantee from the blood-stained and profligate princes and powers of Europe. Morality and good order ever prevail—canting hypocrisy has but few advocates, for the Great Architect of the universe is worshipped on the altar of men's hearts, in the way that each believes most acceptable to HIM—undirected by the ministers of the "evil one," in the shape of *inquisitors* or *government* priests. The great body of the clergy of the United States are really "ambassadors of Christ," of moral lives and virtuous deportment; and the people, to whom they are amenable, liberally support them in these good dispositions. All sects, united, each in their own way, in love and unity, to seek the hidden treasure, and raise the grand anthem of "holiness to the Lord" when they find it in conscience at ease. No man has a preference over another because he is supposed by the law to worship God more correctly than his neighbor. No man is compelled to contribute to the support of a sect that his own sense of reason does not approve. Every one is free to pursue what course he pleases in civil or religious matters, provided, only, he observes the rules laid down to preserve order and the moral law.

A practical proof of the advantages of these things was found in the god like Humanity of the soldiers and seamen of the United States, in the late war. Determined to conquer, they seemed, in the strong metaphor of the late general Wayne, ready to pursue an enemy to the "gates of hell," but equally willing to risk every thing to preserve those who submitted, even though they had been associates of the *tombstone* and *scalping knife*—villains that purchased the bloody trophy torn from the heads of women and children!—When all have so well deserved a crown of glory for the practice of this heavenly quality, a notice of particular cases may appear invidious and unjust; but the forbearance of the gallant *Kentuckians* to the individuals of *Proctor's* army, who had recently been silent spectators, if not accomplices, in the massacre and burning to death of their fellow citizens at the river *Rain*; and the crew of the *Hornet*, who, hot from the fight, and with the shout of victory still on their lips, rushed into danger to rescue the crew of the *Peacock* from a watery grave, in doing which three of our noble fellows perished! nor was this all—for they stripped themselves to clothe the naked prisoners, who had not time to save any thing from the wreck—may merit the most distinguished regard.—Such things are the more resplendent from the opposite conduct of the *British*—whose general proceedings have been marked by an *Algerine* insensibility to the sufferings of those who unhappily fell in their power. As one case, the generous, dying *Lawrence*, was refused a drop of his own wine to moisten his parched lips, and cheer the last struggles of expiring nature."

Such are among the inestimable blessings that flow from a free constitution. May heaven, in mercy to mankind, preserve it as an example, and take our beloved country into its charge as the permanent asylum for the oppressed of all nations—as a city of refuge where the weary may find repose; acknowledge no throne but that of the CREATOR of all things, yielding to no law not built upon the public will.

The progress of our country in population, wealth and resources, is without parallel. The census of 1820 will not give us less than ten millions of people: of which a large and unexpected portion will be found westward of the *Alleghenies*, having emigrated from the east—with a triple proportion of wealth and resources compared with what they were in 1810.

I give it as a deliberate opinion, that the British character, as exhibited by the officers of the army and navy, is more barbarous and cruel than that of any other people. See the Weekly Register, in a thousand places, for the evidence on which this opinion is founded—see even the cases which accompany sheet, page 14. Are these wretches "the bulwarks of our religion?" "Let me never see heaven," said the Peruvian to the murdering Spaniards that desolated his country, and who were exhorting him to turn Christian, "if it be filled with such men!" And perish the religion, say I, that seeks protection in rivers of human blood, and heaps of human misery.

How magnificent and appropriate are the ideas that strike us from a consideration of the following words, with which the Rev. Doctor Inglis commenced his address to the throne of grace, on the happy occasion of laying the corner stone to a monument to be erected to the memory of Washington in Baltimore.

"Sovereign of nations, whose throne is the only throne before which our free republic bows herself; if we know our own hearts it is our delight to do thee homage, as our monarch, our judge and our God!"

the "calamities of the war," notwithstanding. The great ease with which a livelihood is obtained in a republic will continue a like increase of the first for many generations; and the others will go on with a geometrical ratio. And much assistance to each may be expected from warlike Europeans, seeking a place of rest from oppression and chains. It is hardly possible to imagine with any degree of certainty, the value annually created by the recently applied industry of the people to MANUFACTURES, aided by the various labor-saving machinery adapted to large institutions or household establishments. We are friendly to the former to a given extent, but it is on the latter that we chiefly rely to accomplish a sublime independence of the new world. The one is liable to objections as to health, morals and intelligence [the soul of liberty] and may also be productive of a state of dependence, that the other is free from; and by means of the time of women and children, unprofitably lost six years since, now gives a value to the general stock of wealth of not less than 30 or 40 millions of dollars a year. This is a clear gain to the country—not to speak of the multitude of large manufactories of cotton and wool spread over the United States.

Religious intolerance in Massachusetts.—The Worcester (Mass.) *Aegis* makes mention of a law question now pending before the supreme court in that state, which is entitled to notice, as well on account of its novelty among us, as because it betrays an anxiety in some of the eastern folks to restrain religious freedom, by compelling all to contribute, as in England, to the support of a national or state church. The question is simply, whether Baptists, Methodists, &c. shall be taxed for the support of the Presbyterian clergy. The assessors of Rutland taxed some regular members of a Baptist society, for the support of a minister, in whose religious system and tenets they did not believe—seized their property for non-payment of the tax, and sold it at the post, or in other words, under the hammer. A suit was commenced by one of the aggrieved for the recovery of his property, but as the jury could not agree to a verdict in the common pleas, the question has been referred to the decision of the judges of the supreme court.

England, the "bulwark of our religion," persecutes her Presbyterians as well as Catholics subjects; while her trusty allies, Spain and Portugal, for the preservation of whose religious, as well as civil institutions, Great Britain has liberally lavished her blood and treasure—Catholic Spain and Portugal, tolerate none but the Catholic creed; and punish as heretics, both Episcopalians and Presbyterians. Yet, is it not a little singular, that the English Episcopalians, Spanish Catholics and Yankee Presbyterians, each persecute the other as they do at home—is it not remarkable that they should possess a common feeling on political subjects, and even manifest a desire to preserve the national church establishments of each other? The restoration of the tyrant Ferdinand and the Catholic inquisition was celebrated with equal ecstacy by New-England Presbyterians and English Episcopalians. This inconsistency can only be reconciled upon the supposition, which probably is the true one, that the enemies of civil liberty in both hemispheres look upon religious freedom as dangerous to political tyranny, and the union of church and state (however retrograde the tenets of the former) is absolutely essential to the preservation of what they term "legitimate" government—or in other words, a government of king and nobles. We believe truth will bear us out in the remark, that none but the enemies of civil liberty are advocates for religious intolerance.—*Alb. Argus*.

It is worthy of remembrance, that the projected design of the Hartford Convention was to procure the adoption of certain amendments to our federal constitution. Although special agents were appointed to encompass the desired end, a subsequent convention provided for, and even some of the agents had repaired to the seat of government in execution of their mission; yet no sooner had the sound of peace broken upon our ears, (an event too propitious to any salutary amendment,) than the work of reform was abandoned, and every effort made, to consign to forgetfulness the convention, its acts and its agents. If reform was necessary then, it is no less so now; if the intentions of the conventionists were honorable why abandon them now? The solution of the difficulties which this question involves, is not hard. A moment of national peril was seized upon for the execution of a project which had been long maturing, of fatal tendency to the union and liberties of our country; which but for the fears of some of the conspirators, and the return of peace, would ere this have kindled among us the flames of civil war. The secret deliberations of the Hartford Convention, if developed, would bear us out in this declaration. It is a fact known to many federalists in this city, that credit has been claimed for Mr. Otis, for having successfully combated the proposition for the dismemberment of the union, and of having been almost the sole cause of the failure of the project.—*Id.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated Vermont, Sept. 10, 1815.

Authentic Anecdote of the Infamous Hartford Convention.

"There were not more than three of this illustrious Assembly who were literally for a separation of the states. Others were variously affected: but the Connecticut delegates remained immovable. They, however, adopted mild measures, and condescended to offering substantial, and sober arguments against every line of divisions which the Jacobins of Massachusetts proposed. Thus the Hudson, the Potomac, the Mountains, were successively proposed, combatted and abandoned, till the parties arrived at the Ohio on the one hand and the Mississippi on the other."

"To these boundaries," said the desperadoes, "we must all be agreed." To the astonishment, indeed, of all, the Connecticut delegation still demurred. "We can never," said they, "give up the state of Ohio, where reside independence, wealth and happiness, more than 60,000 emigrants from our little State. They are our brothers, our sisters and our children—Nor can we give up Louisiana, the possession of which is essential to all the states and territories beyond the mountains."

It was now that the hint was taken: now was it before perceived that all the idea of a separation of the states must be abandoned, and the smiles of undissembled satisfaction which such a sturdy and unexpected declaration occasioned in many faces in the Assembly, convinced the traitors that all was lost. Thus perished the first attempt to dissolve the Union.

Query by the Editor.—Who were the three men above referred to? The public ought to know.

If our Republican Administration have had not purchased Louisiana, that Territory would of course now have belonged to Louis XVIII.

and the United States would at this moment have been as much surrounded by territories of the *Allied Sovereigns* of Europe, as France was in her late struggle.

The British then and now, owning from north-east to the sources of the Mississippi in the north-west—Louis 18th would now own from the north-west—west and to the south, where Spain is still in possession of the Florida—and the same Louisiana Territory would perhaps now be ceded to Britain, to indemnify her for placing him on the throne.

This would give to Britain a right to New-Orleans, and the Navigation of the Mississippi with armed vessels, and to fortify its western banks for our subjugation, or at least from our annoyance from New-Orleans to Canada—and we should in this case, at this moment have been literally surrounded by Britain. Indeed had the territory and New-Orleans, been out of our possession during the late contest with Britain, ten to one but we should at this moment have been a half conquered people, and the Prince Regent dictating who should be President of the United States, as he has now who shall be King of France.

Saratoga Journal.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Versailles, September 30, 1815, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters:

- A—Thomas Armstrong, Susan R. Anderson, Wm. Adams, Thomas Ance, John Ayres, John Atkins, 2; William Atwood, Nancy Aio-way.
- B—Churchwell J. Blackburn, John Buckner, Robert Wm. Roland, Jacob P. Bodine.
- C—Marquis Calmes, 2; George Carlie, 3; Cynthia E. Compton, John H. Carlie, Milla V. Greath, Sally Clark, Frederick Cable, Clerk of Woodford, George Gamble, 3; John S. Clark, Sally Crowdon.
- D—Alexander Dale & Roley Dale, Philip B. Davis, John Dawson, Lewis Dickerson, Joseph Dauthery, Jas. B. Dale, Wm. Davis, John Donnel, Joseph Davidson, Peter Steele.
- E—John Ellis, James Elliott, Esq.
- F—Thomas Frazer, John Finne, Thomas Falkner, Benjamin Ford.
- G—John Gillis, James Gaines, Wm. Gaines, Gabriel Gaines.
- H—John Harris, Jacob Hull, 2; Gabriel P. Hawkins, Andrew Hawkins, John Harper, Harden Hawkins, James Hancock.
- J—Asa Jones, 2; Jensey Johnson, James Johnson, Robert Johnson.
- K—Wm. Keers, 2; Theodora Kirtley, Nicholas Koons, Joseph Kinkade, Sarah Kinney.
- L—Wm. Leak, Sarah Lamkin, Zachariah Lyon, Elijah Lacy, Wm. Latty.
- M—Silvester Meridith, John M'Gee, John Martin, John M'Kinney, John Mage, Robert Mosely, Dr. Lewis Marshall, Lewis Martin, William Mitchell, Elizabeth M'Clary, Wm. M'Gren, John M'Ever, John D. Mitchell.
- N—Gabriel J. Nall, Jeremiah Northern, John F. New, 2.
- P—Charles C. Palmer, Archibald Porter, Mary Parker, Spencer Pau, John P. Price, Thomas Payne.
- R—Capt Thomas Railey, John Read, Esq. 2; Samuel Rankin, James Risk.
- S—James A. Strange, Robert Slaughter, Thomas W. Sellers, Thomas Stewart, Amy Smock, Henry Southard, Robert Simson, James Stoggett, James Stevenson, Martha S. Stone, Henry Stigas, Gideon Scantlan.
- T—John Torbit, David Thomson, Betsey Thomson.
- W—Joseph B. White, Richard Wiggs, Henry Wood, Nathaniel Walker, John Webb, Edward Woods, Henry Wilson, Jerry Wilson, William Weeden.
- F—Nicholas Yakle.

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

October 3d, 1815.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received by Wm. Essex & Son, Bookellers and Stationers, at the Franklin Head.

DUTY; or THE WHITE COTTAGE, a Novel, by the late Mrs. Roberts, author of *Rose and Emily*, with the character of the author by Mrs. Opie.

DISCIPLINE; a Novel, by the author of *Self Control*.

Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, comprising several pieces not contained in any former Edition, with a revised and improved Biographical sketch of the author.

A new Edition of GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY, revised and improved, to which have been added, the late discoveries of Dr. Herschel and other eminent Astronomers, illustrated with twenty-eight correct Maps.

Archives of Useful Knowledge, Commerce, Manufactures, Rural and Domestic Economy, agriculture and the useful Arts, by J. Mease.

A very large and elegant assortment of the BOOK of COMMON PRAYERS.

41—Lexington, Oct. 2d, 1815.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, On Saturday, the 21st October, 1815,

On the premises, the HOUSE & LOT,

where the subscriber now lives, one and one-fourth miles from Lexington, on the Lee's Town Road, leading to Frankfort.—Also,

A four horse Waggon, three Horses and hind Cows, Calves, Sheep and Corn, &c.

with many other articles rather too tedious to enumerate. There is a well on the lot, affording plenty of excellent water. JOSEPH RUNYON.

Lexington, Oct. 5.

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN, ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.—None but such as are well recommended will be taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Oct. 7, 1815.

JAMES GARRISON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, RESPECTFULLY informs MERCHANTS & PHYSICIANS, and all dealers in his line, that in addition to his former stock, he has received a large supply of

FRESH MEDICINES, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual credit. Also, a few barrels of TANNER'S OIL of a superior quality. Lexington, Oct. 3 1815.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

NO. II, on the Banking System, will appear in our next.

The Richmond paper states, that Mr. McKee declines being a candidate for the next Congress, and that Mr. George Robinson of Lancaster, offers as his successor.

The last Maryland election, will give the federalists a small majority in the house of representatives of that state; but the strength of the republicans in the senate, is such, as to secure a republican Governor, Council, and Senator to Congress.

The following toasts were drunk at the dinner given to Mr. Clay, by the citizens of this place on Saturday the 7th inst.

1. The 4th of July, '76, and the 18th of June 1812.—The first proclaimed our rank among the nations—the latter secured it.

2. The late war—"A great object of it has been attained in the firm establishment of the national character."

3. The heroes who fell in the late war—Posterity will venerate their memory.

4. The President of the United States.

5. The last Congress—The spirit of the people and not the wisdom of their measures triumphed over the enemy.

6. Our able negotiators at Ghent—Their talents for diplomacy, have kept peace with the valor of our arms in "demonstrating" to the enemy that these states will be free.

[Mr. Clay here rose and said that he felt himself called upon by the sentiment just expressed to return his thanks, in behalf of his colleagues and himself. He did not, and was quite sure, they did not feel that in the service alluded to, they were at all entitled to the compliment which had been paid them. They could not do otherwise than reject the demands made by the other party; and if their labors finally terminated in an honorable peace, it was owing to causes on this side of the Atlantic, and not to any exertion of theirs.—Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed as to the declaration of the war, there were some points on which all might look back with proud satisfaction. The first related to the conclusion of the peace. Had it been made, immediately after the treaty of Paris, we should have retired humiliated from the contest, believing that we had escaped the severe chastisement with which we were threatened, and that we owed to the generosity and magnanimity of the enemy, what we were incapable of commanding by our own arms. That magnanimity would have been the theme of every tongue, and of every press abroad and at home. We should have retired unconscious of our own strength, and unconscious of the utter inability of the enemy, with his whole undivided force, to make any serious impression upon us. Our military character, then in the lowest state of degradation, would have been unretrieved. Fortunately for us, G. Britain chose to try the issue of the last campaign. And the issue of that campaign has demonstrated, in the repulse before Baltimore, the retreat from Plattsburgh, the hard fought actions on the Niagara frontier, and in that most glorious day, the 8th of January, that we have always possessed the finest elements of military composition, and that a proper use of them only was necessary to ensure for the army and militia a fame as imperishable, as that which the navy had previously acquired.

Another point which appeared to Mr. Clay to afford the highest consolation was that we fought the most powerful nation, perhaps in existence, single-handed and alone without any sort of alliance. More than 20 years had G. Britain been maturing her physical means, which she had rendered as efficacious as possible, by skill, by discipline, and by actual service. Proudly boasting of the conquest of Europe, she vainly flattered herself with the easy conquest of America also. Her veterans were put to flight or defeated, while all Europe (he meant the governments of Europe) was gazing with cold indifference, or sentiments of positive hatred of us, upon the arduous contest. Hereafter no monarch can assert claims of gratitude upon us, for assistance rendered in the hour of danger and difficulty. There was another view of which the subject of the War was fairly susceptible. From the moment that G. Britain came forward at Ghent with her extravagant demands, the War took a new character. It became, as it were, a changed war. It was no longer an American war, prosecuted for redress of British aggression upon American rights, but became a British war, prosecuted for objects of British ambition, and what were those demands? Here, in the immediate neighborhood of a sister state, and territories, which were to be made in part the victims, they must have been felt and their enormity justly appreciated. They consisted of the erection of a barrier between Canada and the United States, to be formed by cutting off from Ohio and some of the territories, a country more extensive than Great Britain, containing thousands of freemen, who were to be abandoned to their fate, and creating a new power, totally unknown on the continent of America: Of the dismantling of our fortresses, and naval power on the lakes, with the surrender of the military occupation of those waters to the enemy, and of an arrangement for two British Provinces. These demands, boldly asserted, & one of them declared to be *a sine qua non*, were finally relinquished. Taking this view of the subject, if there be loss of reputation by either party, in the terms of the Peace, who has sustained it?

The immediate effects of the war were highly satisfactory. Abroad our character, which at the time of its declaration, was in the lowest state of degradation, was raised to the highest point of elevation. It was impossible for any American to visit Europe without being sensible of this agreeable change, in the personal attentions which he receives, in the praises which are bestowed on our past exertions, and in the flattering predictions which are made as to our future prospects. At home a government which, at its formation, was apprehended by its best friends and pronounced by its enemies to be incapable of standing the shock of war, is found to answer all the purposes of its institution. In spite of the errors which had been committed (and errors had undoubtedly been committed) aided by the spirit and patriotism of the people, it is demonstrated to be as competent to the objects of effective war, as it had been before proven to be to the concerns of a season of peace. Government has thus required strength and confidence.

Our prospects for the future are of the brightest kind. With every reason to count upon the permanence of peace, it remains only for the government to determine upon military and naval establishments adapted to the growth and extension of our country and its increasing importance, keeping in view a gradual but not burdensome increase of the Navy, to provide for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the Public Debt, and for the current expenses of Government. For all these objects, the existing sources of revenue promise not only to be abundantly sufficient, but will probably leave ample scope to the exercise of the judgment of Congress, in selecting for repeal, modification or abolition, those which may be found most oppressive, inconvenient or unproductive.—Reporter.

7. Brown, Jackson and their associates—Excellent aids to our negotiators at Ghent.

8. The army of the late War—It proved itself superior to the "Conquerors of the Conquerors of Europe."

9. Our gallant Navy—triumphant in three wars.

10. The Militia—Their glorious achievements during the late war, shew that they are capable of under a proper organization.

11. The government of the United States—The strongest on earth, because the most free.

12. Home Manufactures—Let the country support them and they will support the country.

13. Governor Shelby—Age has not impaired the strength of his faculties, nor chilled the ardour of his patriotism.

14. Impressment and paper blockades—If again asserted in practice, to be again practically opposed.

15. Decatur and the other conquerors of Barbary—They have extorted without tribute, what Europe combined has attempted for ages in vain.

16. The memory of Bayard—A statesman who yielded party feeling to the duties which he owed his country.

17. Our Commissioners for treating with the Indians—May they make an honorable treaty, smoke the calumet of peace and bury the tomahawk forever.

18. Our Guest, Henry Clay—We welcome his return to that country, whose rights and interests he has so ably maintained at home and abroad.

[Mr. Clay again rose and in a few words thanked the company for their kind and affectionate attentions. His reception had been more like that of a brother than a common friend or acquaintance, and he was utterly incapable of finding words to express his gratitude. He compared his situation to that of a Swedish gentleman, at a dinner given in England by the Society of friends of foreigners in distress. A toast having been given complimentary to his country, it was expected as was usual on such occasions, that he should rise and address the company. The gentleman, not understanding the English language, rose under great embarrassment, and said, "Sir, I wish you to consider me a foreigner in distress." "I wish you gentlemen," said Mr. Clay, evidently much affected to consider me a friend in distress"]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Clay—A speedy population of the neutral barrier proposed at Ghent.

The President having left the chair—

By W. W. Worsley—Our worthy countryman John Bradford.

By Wm. T. Barry—Our distinguished countryman, Wm. H. Crawford, late minister to France.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the discovery of America, was celebrated by the Sons of St. Tammany and Brethren of the Columbian Order, on Thursday, the 12th inst. After leaving the Wigwam, the procession moved to the court house where Brother Nelson R. Nicholas delivered a *Long Talk*, which shall appear in our next. After hearing the *Long Talk*, the procession moved to Brother John Fowler's Garden, and partook of a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion. After dinner, the following Toasts were drunk.

1. St. Tammany—May that spirit which taught him to prefer liberty to life, ever animate the professors of his principles.

[Yankee Doodle.]

2. Christopher Columbus—

"The mariner who first unfurled
An eastern banner o'er the western world,
And taught mankind where future empires lay,
In those fair confines of descending day—
Slaves, kings, adventurers, envious of his name,
Enjoy'd his labours and purloin'd his fame,
And gave, the vice-roy, from his high seat hurl'd
Chains for a crown, a prison for a world."

[Hail Columbia.]

3. Thomas Jefferson, the first statesman of the age—A long life devoted to the liberty and prosperity of America, entitles his name to immortality.

[Jefferson and Liberty.]

4. James Madison—The great chief of all the Tribes, who acknowledge the sacred principles of freedom.

[America, Commerce & Freedom.]

5. George Washington—The hero of America.

[Washington's March.]

6. The memory of Franklin—

"Beneath him lies the sceptre kings have worn,
And the tame thunder from the tempest torn."

[Dead March.]

7. The Governor of Kentucky—The tyrant's enemy, and his country's friend

[Stoney Point.]

8. Our officers and soldiers—Brave in the hour of danger, humane in the moment of victory, they have proved to the world that a government of the people is the strongest government on earth.

[Soldiers' Return.]

9. Our naval heroes. [Decatur & Victory.]

10. Brown, Jackson, and their Associates. [Stoney Point.]

11. Henry Clay—The orator, the statesman and the patriot. [Yankee Doodle.]

12. Great Britain and Algiers—Pacifiable fratrum. [Rogue's March.]

13. The manufacturing interests of the U. States—Will congress never see their connection with our prosperity and independence?

[America, Commerce & Freedom.]

14. Great Britain—Her victories on the serpentine river prove, that

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail but by permission spreads."

[Decatur & Victory.]

15. The opposition—Neither the barkings of faction, nor the howlings of despair, can move the friends of truth and liberty.

[Hail Columbia.]

16. The Author of Common Sense and Rights of Man—His exertions in favour of liberty, deserve the gratitude of the human race.

[Rights of Man.]

17. Robert Fulton—The beneficial efforts of his genius, will be felt as long as time endures.

[Dead March.]

18. The state of Vermont—We hail with joy her return to the good old principles of '76.

[Soldiers' Return.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Brother David Todd, Grand Sachem.

The Sons of Tammany never raise their Tomahawks, until their country's good requires it.

By Brother John Fowler, Father of the Grand Council: Ocean to its utmost limits, the grave of naval tyranny.

[Decatur & Victory.]

By Brother W. W. Worsley, Sachem of Georgia: The Orator of the Day.

[Hail Columbia.]

By Brother Thomas Bodley, Sachem of New Hampshire: James Monroe—the virtuous & enlightened statesman.

[America, Commerce and Freedom.]

By Brother R. K. Adams, J. S. May the knowledge of the gospel extend from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

[Hail Columbia.]

By Brother David J. Ayres, J. S. The Vienna Congress—a foul wigwam and a Council of Vultures.

[Rogue's March.]

By Brother George Ralls: The memory of Hart and others, who fell at the river Raisin.

[Dead March.]

By Henry Clay: The memory of James A. Bayard.

[Dead March.]

By Brother James W. Palmer, Secretary: Brother Thomas Hersey, the Founder of our Wigwam.

[America, Commerce & Freedom.]

By Brother X. J. Gaines: Liberty descending from native skies—may the genial influence of her beams spread their benign influence over the habitable globe.

[Rights of Man.]

By Brother David R. Stout: The American Fair.

[Hail Columbia.]

MR. BRADFORD,

In your paper of the 2nd inst. I have read a piece styled the "Banking System," signed D. in which the Author complains of some outrageous abuses of that system in this country, and promises a complete investigation of the subject. After noticing some resolutions passed by the people of Christian county, and Mr. Beauchamp's speech in the state Legislature, upon Banking, he states, that "the Directors of the State Bank, have already made themselves partisans in the schemes, which faction have just put afloat, to prostitute and corrupt the republican character of the state" [What a pity 'tis!!!] "An instance of this kind," he says, "lately occurred in the appointment of a director of one of the Branches, not distant an hundred miles from Lexington. A gentleman was solicited to serve as a director in a Branch Bank, which he consented to, on the event of his election. He was recommended at a meeting of the Board. A faction, however, in the Board, upon second reflection, were of opinion, he would not answer their purposes, because he was a soldier of the late war, and a republican, and determined to defeat the measures of the board. A caucus was held, a caucus "mark that master Brook," in which the directors at Frankfort were advised not to elect the person recommended by the board; but to make choice of a person known to be opposed to the general politics of the State. The directors took the hint, and chose the federalist." But this is not the only prostitution and corruption of which these directors have been guilty, if we are to believe this M. D. for he asserts, that "other instances of a like character might be cited, and will be exposed, if this exposition shall call forth a reply from those who should blush for the infamy of their conduct."—What exposition? Does this man pretend to call this slang of his an exposition? If so, it is very easy to expose, for should "this call forth a reply," then he may give another instance of the like character, by slang whangling them again, and that will be his second exposition. Most admirable resource and exposition thou wilt be Mr. D. when we shall have a few more of thy sage expositions! But let us come to the point: This great writer upon Banking, has promised that "in the investigation of this matter, if it shall appear necessary, he will mention names." Aye, when he has mentioned the names of the persons he pretends to charge, and supplied the proof, to support the charges; then there will be something like exposition; "but all the rest is but leather and prunella." Now, Sir, as this great Champion of correct politics, sound morals and "the Banking system," whose name you have refused to give to a director, when requested, has not specified the Branch Bank, he so furiously attacks, you have been kind enough to supply that deficiency by admitting to one of the directors, that it was the Lexington Branch Bank that he alluded to. That he may not be deprived of an opportunity of redeeming the pledge which he has given, I will ask him the names of the directors composing the faction in the board, who held the caucus, and procured the election of the federalist, contrary to the recommendation made by the board. It will also be necessary to a complete investigation of this matter, that he give the name of the gentleman recommended by the board, the name of the gentleman who solicited his services as a director, and the name of the gentleman elected by the board at Frankfort, as he has declared, that "for all his 'doings,' he will at all times be found responsible for his 'conduct.'" I do not doubt but he will respond to the request here made of him: If he does not, he may have cause to blush for the infamy of his conduct.

A DIRECTOR

of the Lexington Branch Bank.

A Director is mistaken. The Editor of the Gazette never did state that it was the Lexington Branch alluded to by D.—but that he thought the allusion too strong to be misunderstood.

From the Louisville Correspondent.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

It has been a source of particular pleasure to the writer of these lines, to observe a petition to the Legislature of the state circulating in the county of Mason, inviting that body to a thorough investigation of the management of the University of Transylvania. I know no subject which more richly deserves the profound attention of the Legislature; it is to this college the oldest foundation in the western country of a literary description, that the youth of Kentucky as well as the younger parts of the western country, should look for the stores of learning and the lights of science, for the accomplishments of the finished scholar, the future statesmen and soldiers of our country. But what is the fact? Do the parents of Kentucky look with respectful regard to

the college? Have its professors ever commanded the high esteem of society? Do even its alumni cherish an affectionate sentiment for what ought to be their alma mater? Are they proud to confess, that they finished their education at Lexington? These interrogatories answer themselves. What then should the Legislature do? We hold it to be a plain principle of political justice, that when a great corporation manifestly and grossly fails in the object for which its funds and endowments have been given, it becomes the duty of the public authority to new model such corporation, so as to effect the intention of its creation. The abuse ought not only to be manifest—but it ought to be gross and flagrant—no incident to human weakness and imperfection, which should ever receive the pity of a practical Legislator. Now, what are the facts in regard to this University? Public desertion if not derision, nearly abandoned by the elder description of students for which it is principally intended. This is notorious in Lexington. Its course of learning in the classics, in belles letters, in mathematics superficial and obsolete, unenlightened by a ray of genius and scarcely embellished by an effusion of taste. Its discipline lax yet bigoted, offensive at once to the interests of learning and odious to the jealous feeling of religious liberty. This is capable of proof to any competent judge of literature; but I doubt much whether it will be deemed susceptible of legislative interference upon the delicate and critical ground of unsound learning or unenlightened literature. The functions of legislation are too coarse and general to reach an evil of this refined and difficult detail. But are the Legislature therefore incompetent to interfere with this body? I think not; let the Legislature enlarge the corporation by making, as in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, if not others, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the time being trustees; to these I would add the Senators of the districts in the neighborhood of the University. My object in this alteration, would be to infuse a more liberal spirit into the institution, and adapt it to the wants and expectation of the respectable state which it ought to adorn.

CENSOR.

DIED—In the vicinity of Lexington on Friday morning, the 13th inst. General GEORGE TROTTER. His illness, though severe, was but of short duration; and in the prime of life, amidst the wealth of this world, which an active industry had accumulated in abundance, for the enjoyment of an amiable family, himself and friends—he has been parted from all.

General Trotter was raised from a boy in this town, and was about 37 years of age, when he died. He was very generally esteemed by his acquaintances, and to a considerable extent was he a popular man. Evidence of this was exhibited in his election to the Legislature, and in the satisfaction he gave in the discharge of his military functions during the late war. His death has excited much public feeling, which was forcibly displayed on the occasion of his funeral. The procession to the grave was composed of more people than any other known to us here or any where perhaps, in the Western country. Every one appeared sensible of the injury inflicted upon society in the loss of such a citizen.

—On the 5th inst., in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. JANE WOOD, consort of Major James Wood of this county. Mrs. Wood has lingered under a severe and painful illness of near two years, which she bore with exemplary fortitude to her last moments.—In Mrs. Wood, was combined, the tender and affectionate wife and parent, and the hospitable and sincere friend and neighbor. No woman was more esteemed, and we recollect of none whose death was more lamented by her relations, friends and acquaintances.

—On Wednesday last, in Frankfort, of a bilious fever, Mr. JOHN SHELBY, son of his Excellency Governor Shelby. He was a young man of excellent moral deportment—and his death is sincerely regretted by all his acquaintances.

[Argus.]

KENTUCKY THEATRES.

W. Turner, for the last time, gratefully acknowledges the generous support the Company has received from the Patrons of the Drama, in Lexington, and, flattered by their liberality, is induced to inform them, that in consequence of his having contracted with Mr. Usher for the Frankfort, Louisville and Lexington Theatres, he abandoned every other prospect for the express purpose of residing with his family in Kentucky. Mr. Usher having refused him possession of the Frankfort & Louisville Theatres, he has commenced an action of damages against him, and trusts that a Jury will do him justice, and prove by the verdict that contracts are not to be violated with impunity.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1815.—42-3c

The Grand National Lottery,

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore, (three times a week) 600 tickets each day:

THE WHEEL CONTAINS,

5 Prizes of - - - - - \$50,000 each.

2 do - - - - - 10,000

9 do - - - - - 5,000

22 do - - - - - 1,000

25 do - - - - - 500

And the usual proportion of \$100's, 50's, 20's, &c. Present price of Tickets, \$15, to be had of

WM. ROBINSON,

At his Office, Lexington.

STOP THE RUN-AWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Can Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS.

October 10, 1815.

42-4f

CASH

WILL be given for a few Shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, or the State Bank.

C. BRADFORD.

Lexington, 16th Oct. 1815.

Eastern Bills of Exchange.

May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at 60 days sight, by application to J. P. SCHATZEL, & Co.

October 13, 1815—42-4f

Sale at Auction.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8,

THAT VALUABLE

MERCANTILE STAND,

Opposite the Court House, Main st. Lexington.

SUCCESSIVELY occupied by James and David Maccoun, William N. Lane and Co. and the subscriber. The lot is about 1-2 feet on Main street, running to Water street, fronting on the latter about 34 1/2 feet. The house on Main street is said to be the best built in the western country; front the whole size of the lot and about 45 feet back, contains a store room, and a room and passage on the first floor, two rooms elegantly finished, with a circular door between on the second, and three good lodging rooms on the third—attached to it is a large brick building containing six rooms, smoke house &c.—On water street there is a three story brick house, well built—about 22 by 40 feet, with a cellar. The stand on Main street is considered one of the best in the place, for business; and the new market house now fixed on water street, must in a short time, render that equally so. The situation, with the flourishing state of the place, and the long credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with legal interest to be calculated on the notes, must render it a desirable object, with every Merchant of capital in the western country—also to those Houses in the eastern states, who wish to make establishments here—the whole will be sold together or divided, as may suit purchasers. The title to the property will be made indisputable, as soon as the payments are completed, possession given in 90 days after the sale, note to be dated the 1st of July, last.

Thomas H. Pindell.

Lexington, October 14.

200 Dollars Reward.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By DAVID WILLIAMS, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid,

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS it appears, by the Verdict of an Inquest, held on the body of Sampson Tipples, at Verrennes, in Pendleton District, on the sixteenth of September instant: That said Sampson Tipples was willfully MURDERED by one THOMAS GEORGE—A well looking young man, about twenty years of age, near five feet six inches high, and well made, fair hair and complexion, round face and somewhat freckled, keen and penetrating blue eyes, very little beard, and broad chest well set.

THEREFORE I the said DAVID WILLIAMS, have thought proper to issue this PROCLAMATION, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the Apprehension and Delivery to the Sheriff of Pendleton District, of the said THOMAS GEORGE.

Given under my hand at Abbeville Court House, in the State aforesaid, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS.

STOP THE PREACHERS!

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday last a Yellow Man named DAVID 45 years of age, about five feet 9 inches high, of a slender frame, somewhat knock-kneed—by profession a Methodist Preacher, for which no doubt he will attempt to pass himself, as he has taken with him a small Pocket Bible, with part of a silver clasp to it, and a large family Bible in which is recorded the names of his children between the Old and New Testaments—he also took with him a Bay Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is considerably marked on his hinder parts by Musketballs, having lately come up from Orleans Bay, when he left me, a plain French silver Watch, and the only clothes recollected, is a short Coat, and Overalls of blue and white striped Country Cotton. I understand he has a forged pass, and is supposed to be in company with a black man named CHARLES, who is also runaway, (the property of Mr. David Sutton of this place). The aforesaid David reads, preaches and prays tolerably well. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be cheerfully paid to any person who will secure the said Mulatto man, DAV D for me.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. HENRY.

Lexington, Ky. October 10, 1815.

42-4f

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by George Lingenfelter, living on Shawnee Run a bay Mare, 14 hands high, a Star in her forehead, 14 years old; Appraised to \$9 before me this 13th Day of July, 1815

J. S. ROBB.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

150 Hh's of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.

LEWIS SANDERS.

October 9, 1815.

41-4f

Look here my brother Chaps!

I wish to employ eight or ten

Journeymen Coopers,

To which liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

HENJ. D. PEIT.

Steam-Mill of J. H. Morton & Co. Lex.

Oct. 4, 1815.

41-

NOTICE

THE Co-partnership of M. GIRON & H. I. ROBERT,



From an Irish Paper.

ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Tired with repose, unsettled in debate,
Our proud allies, magnanimously great,
At length decide—and o'er each quiet land,
Grim war must speed with desolating hand!
The sword must now replace the seal and pen,
Which vainly strove to fix the fate of men,
While monarchs differ, subject-heads must pay
The pain and price of every glorious fray.

If custom sanctions, and if honor stings,
Who can resist the sacred call of Kings?
Give gold, give men—the children which
You gave,
Lie proudly buried in war's fruitful grave;
Where fame hath shed a living lustre round,
To mark the sod, and consecrate the ground,
Who then would idly wish to save his head,
When kingly honor yields so bright a bed!

War is a royal, truly noble game,
Which hands the youthful warrior up to fame;
Gains other kingdoms, wipes out old disgrace,
Nurtures the soul, and primes the human race.
Peace, gentle martyr of dull quiet hours,
Let love and plenty bless thy distant bowers;
Great meek disown thee, happier are they far,
In the stern heat of everlasting war.

ULLIN.

WIT.—A certain barrister, having a
louse on his face, in Court, Mr. Curran
took notice of it to him; the other pet-
tishly answered, surely, Curran, you
joke.—Joke, Sir, cried Curran, if you
have many such jokes in your head, I
would advise you to crack them immedi-
ately.

A good opportunity for a good Trade.

The Confectionary Store.

In Mill-street, known by the firm of JOHN D.
DUNCAN, in the brick-house belonging to Mr.
John Cross, will be disposed of on the following
plan, (household furniture excepted).—The prop-
erty will be divided in 260 Shares, at \$10
each.—The drawing will be completed in three
days and will be attended to by gentlemen of res-
pectability.—It will positively begin on Wednes-
day the 18th of October next, when 60 tickets will
be drawn, and 100 on each of the other days of
drawing.

SCHEME.

- No. 1. Prizes.
- 1—1 prize.—The whole Confectionary
Store, consisting of Glass Jars,
Sugar Almonds, Sugar Plums,
Candies, Toys, Cordials, Syr-
ups, Preserved Fruits, Liquors,
Wines, &c. Toy Moulds, Bak-
ing Pans, large and small Cop-
per Pans, Still, Mortar, Mar-
bles, & Tools of every descrip-
tion, valued at \$2100 00
- N. B. The prizes above mentioned,
being No. 1, will belong to the last drawn
ticket, on the last day of drawing.
- 2—1 prize.—Cash, \$50 100 00
5 shares at \$10 50
- N. B. The 50th drawn number on the
2d day of drawing, shall be entitled to prize
No. 2—the 5 shares reserved for this prize,
No. 10, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.
- 3—1 do 3 Levantine fringed Shawls, &c. 30 00
4—1 do 1 elegant gold Chain & Seal, 30 00
5—1 do 1 do pair Bracelets set with
pearls, 25 00
- 6—1 do elegant Masonic Jewel, set with
stones & a large crimson ribbon, 16 00
- 7—1 do 1 pair gold Ear Rings, set with
pearls, 12 00
- 8 & 9—2 prizes each 1 Cornelian Breast
Pin, do do \$10 20 00
- 10—1 do Washington's engraving after
Stewart, 20 00
- 11, 12, 13—3 prizes, each 1 Fowling
piece, \$30 60 00
- 14—1 prize—1 large Atlas, containing 45
Charts, 15 00
- 15—1 do in 4to Boyer's French and Eng-
lish Dictionary, 12 00
- 16—1 do Spanish Dictionary, 3 vols. 12 00
- 17—1 do Duffie's English & Spanish Gram-
mar, 2 large vols. 5 00
- 18—1 do Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2
vols. bound, 5 00
- 19—1 do 1 large Walker's Dictionary, 5 00
- 20—1 do 1 Dining Table, in two large oval
folding pieces, 22 00
- 21—1 do 1 plated Soup Ladle, 5 00
- 22—1 do 1 pair large plated Candlesticks, 5 00
- 23—1 do 13-4 of a Barrel Ivory Black, 25 00
- 24—1 do 1 elegant portable Thermometer
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33—8 prizes,
each 1000 white Chapel Needles, at
\$3 27 00
- 34—1 prize—1 pair silver mounted Spec-
tacles, 3 00
- 35 & 36—2 do. each 1 sett Silver Tea
Spoons, \$5 10 00
- 37, 38, 39, 40, 41—5 prizes, each 1 pair La-
dies white Silk Hosiery, \$2 50 12 50
- 42 to 160 inclusive—219
prizes, 1 Watch each, 13 40
- 260 shares at \$10 each, is \$2600 \$2,600 00
Possession of the store and prizes delivered the
next day after the drawing is over.
- Were we not by circumstances obliged to return
to the Eastward, the liberal encouragement received
in this town, would not be relinquished, the stand
being as good as any in the Western country.
- The inventory may be seen at the Kentucky Ga-
zette and Reporter Printing Office—also at Mr.
Dani. Bradford's auction room, and Mr. W. Men-
tel's store.
- Managers for the drawing—Messrs. DANIEL
BRADFORD, WILLIAM W. WORSLEY & FIELDING
BRADFORD, Jun.
41 Lexington, Oct. 25, 1815.

Cotton Spinning.

The subscriber having added to his Ma-
chinery, and having in his employment some
of the best hands in the state, which carry on
the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, en-
ables him to sell at the reduced price of two
shillings the dozen, COTTON YARNS, which
are inferior to none in the state. Let those
who wish to purchase, call and see for them-
selves. His customers and others can at any
time be supplied with COTTON YARNS,
either blue or white. Orders from a distance
will thankfully be received and punctually
complied with. The BLUE-DYING carried
on as usual. JOHN COLDWELL.
Lexington, August 20, 1815. 34tf

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard,
and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their fac-
tory, upper end of Main street.
MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

State of Kentucky :

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815.
Jacob Myers, complainant,
against
Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles Myers, de-
fendants.
THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel,
and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having en-
tered his appearance herein according to law and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this
commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the com-
plainant—It is ordered, that unless, he said defend-
ant do appear here, on or before the first day of the
next October Term, and answer the complainant's
bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against
him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this
order be inserted in some legally authorized news-
paper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in suc-
cession, agreeably to law—and this suit is continued
till the next term. A Copy. Attest,
34 JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. c. c.

State of Kentucky :

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815.
William Henderson's Heirs for
Samuel Woodson, complainants,
against Bernard Gaines and
others, defendants.
THIS DAY came the complainants by their coun-
sel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the
heirs of David Gaines, dec. except Bernard Gaines,
not having entered their appearance herein accord-
ing to law and the rules of this court, and it appear-
ing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not
inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on
motion of the complainant—It is ordered, that unless
the said defendants do appear here, on or before the
first day of our next October Term, and answer the
complainant's bill, the same will be taken for con-
fessed against them. And it is further ordered, that
a copy of this order be published in some au-
thorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight
weeks, agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,
34 JOHN C. WALKER, d. c.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-
chased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WALKER,
WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake
where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of
GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in
the cellar of the same room.
47-tf Lexington, November 20.

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency
of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in
this place, and in a short time will have an ex-
tensive supply of every description of Cut and
Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very su-
perior to any heretofore used in this state—
which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on
liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts
will be given to country merchants and others,
who purchase to sell again.
Persons desirous of importing any articles
manufactured by said company, may have their
orders regularly executed, if handed to the sub-
scribers, who are fully authorized to receive
orders and transact business generally for said
company, in sale of their wares in this sec-
tion of the country. Samples of Nails and
Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be
seen with the subscribers—who solicit per-
sons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or
not, to examine the same and judge of their
quality.
JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 33

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES,
Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with
a small improvement—about one half bottom, the
balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and
who is capable of taking on herself the man-
agement of a house at a manufactory in the
Country, will hear of a good situation by ap-
plication to the Printer.
Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of ev-
ery kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes
the liberty of informing his friends that he has
commenced a separate establishment next door
to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing-
ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be
used to accommodate those who may favor him
with their orders—and the usual attention to
customers. Hats of the first quality only, al-
ways on hand, for those who may please to
call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken
by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them.
They earnestly request all those who are in arrears
to, to avail themselves of this offer before the first
day of April next, or they will be compelled to
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly dis-
agreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails,
made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold whole-
sale, at the Franklin Prices, with the addition of
carriage. 24-tf Lexington, June 12.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEXIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Plastering & Stocowork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG
[From Charleston, South Carolina]
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches:—
Such as Stocco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or or-
namented; colouring walls in various water colours;
cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest
manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all
or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious
and superior style, and on the most reason-
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will
please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the
corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG
RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they com-
menced at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-
ture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest fashion—ALSO,
LADIES SHOES,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 3, 1815—45-tf

GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY,
IN BALTIMORE,
Positively commences Drawing on
THURSDAY, 5th DAY OF OCT. NEXT.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:	
1 - Prize of -	40,000 Dollars.
1 - - - - -	20,000
5 - - - - -	10,000
7 - - - - -	5,000
20 - - - - -	1,000
25 - - - - -	500
75 - - - - -	100
100 - - - - -	50
1000 - - - - -	20
12,500 - - - - -	12

Not two Blanks to a Prize. No Small Prizes
Stationary being all Floating.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to	
do. 2d day	\$5000
do. 3d	500
do. 4th	500
do. 5th	500
do. 6th	500
do. 7th	500
do. 8th	500
do. 9th	500
do. 10th	500
do. 11th	500
do. 12th	500
do. 13th	1000
do. 14th	1000
do. 15th	1000
do. 16th	500
do. 17th	500
do. 18th	500
do. 19th	500
do. 20th	1000
do. 21st	5000
do. 22d	1000
do. 23d	5000
do. 24th	1000
do. 25th	5000
do. 26th	500
do. 27th	500
do. 28th	10,000
do. 29th	1000
do. 30th	10,000
do. 31st	1000
do. 32d	10,000
do. 33d	1000
do. 34th	10,000
do. 35th	1000
do. 36th	10,000
do. 40th	40,000

*The premiums of 5000 dollars for the 1st,
10th, 21st, 23d and 25th days, are each payable
in part by 400 tickets, valued at 4000 dollars
The reserved tickets are 33,001 to 55,000.
The first 400 for the 1st, and so on regularly.
At least 600 tickets will be drawn on
each day—Prizes subject to 15 per cent. dis-
count will be paid sixty days after the conclu-
sion of the drawing.

Present price of Tickets 15 dollars.
To be had of
May 31, 1815. WM. ROBINSON. 36

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry on
the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favors he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and
the public in general, that they intend car-
rying on the
FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork,
one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding
factory. They will attend at the following
places on the 1st day of every court, for the
reception of cloth, which shall be returned on
the succeeding court days completely finished,
viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at
Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj.
Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
dison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates'
Creek road, three miles from the river, shall
be attended to with due respect and prompt-
ness when passing to and from Richmond. The
subscribers flatter themselves, from the supe-
riority of their establishment, to be able to fi-
nish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and
hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa-
tronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Blank Deeds.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Wm. C. & T. BELL, having
been dissolved by mutual consent, the business and
interest of the firm has devolved on Wm. C. Bell,
who informs the public that he continues to keep
a regular assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-
WARE, QUEENS' WARE, &c. &c. which he will
dispose of at reduced prices as the state of the
markets to the Eastward will admit.
WM. C. BELL.
Lexington, Sept. 26, 1815. 40-4

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay
attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloth,
ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid at-
tention to, and be made to look new. Gold and sil-
ver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as u-
sual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—
the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform
their friends and the public in general, that their
machines are in complete operation at their fac-
tory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington,
at six pence per pound for common wool—and hav-
ing the advantage of both water and horses, will en-
able them to accommodate their friends on the short-
est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their
factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and
Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches
in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few
steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street.
They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes,
Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their
line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, &
in the best manner. They will be always prepa-
red to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for
shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for
fewer shoes.
Lexington, May 1.—18

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious
to have their accounts all settled up to this
date. I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Race-
coon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
26 P. & W. BAIN.

Cornelius Mershon,

TAILOR,

Inform his friends and the public in gen-
eral that he has removed his shop to the upper
part of the new brick house on Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occu-
pied by Overton and Cochran, where he con-
tinues to carry on his business in all its various
branches. Wanted one or two smart active
boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the
town of Lexington, will practice LAW in the County
and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be con-
sulted at his office on Main-street, next door above
Macon's Book Store, and a few doors below the
Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-tf Oct.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT
near the state house in the town of Frank-
fort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shil-
lings and nine pence for wheat and expect to
continue to give that sum for few weeks only.
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 36

I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has commenced TRUNK MA-
KER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of
Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs
Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop,
where he will keep a constant supply of Trav-
elling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work
Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered
and lined with paper which will suit for stand-
ing in the house equal to hair or leather; an
assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales,
common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus,
plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale
hooks and buckles, men's and women's
Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers
cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and
Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and
Candles, Segars, Pottery ware &c. which will
be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred
to the above business in the city of Philadel-
phia, and removed from there to the city of
Detroit, where he had the misfortune to dis-
please Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-
hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed,
sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen
months, nine of which he was confined in a
loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed
without fire or clothing, where he suffered
more than death. But it has pleased kind
Providence to return him to the bosom of his
country and friends; where his steady atten-
tion to business, and the quality of his work,
he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous
public.
A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.
July 24, 1815. 31

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Warehouse lately oc-
cupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Warehouse, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it
to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAX-
WELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all
persons having claims against the late firm are re-
quested to present them on or before the 10th of
September next; and all those indebted are re-
quested to call and settle their accounts immediately.
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES HERAN.
The business will still be carried on at the old
stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage
of his former customers. JAMES MAXWELL.
Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 35

For Sale,

THAT ELEGANT LOT lying on Main-street,
adjoining the Baptist Meeting House. The Lot is
66 feet front, running back to short street—One
other Lot on Main Street, adjoining the residence
of the late Dr. Richard W. Downing—This Lot is
66 feet front, running half way back to Short Street;
One other Lot on Water street, continued, 49 1-2
feet front running back 160 feet—A Liberal credit
will be given for any of the above property—As
persons desirous of purchasing will wish to view the
ground, a further description is deemed unneces-
sary.
JAS. DEVERS.
August 28th, 1815.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are receiving and opening
a large and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
which they offer for sale at a small advance,
either by wholesale or retail.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter.
Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish
their work in a style not inferior to any here-
before finished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-
RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,
likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.
Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is
well qualified for a long journey.
N. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber is receiving a large assortment
of Merchandise, which will be sold at reduced
prices, by Wholesale or Retail. E. W. CRAIG.
Lexington, Sept. 9, 1815.—37-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with
Mr. ALEXANDER GRANSTON of the City
of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of
Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,
now of this place for